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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Atlanta is Ours!

Although we are without details, the fall of Atlanta and the occupation of the place by a portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S forces is placed beyond a doubt. It seems to be highly probable, also, that HOOD, having been drawn out of his intrenchments by the strategy of SHERMAN, has been badly beaten in a battle somewhere south of the city.

Happening at this particular juncture, no event of the war has been fraught with consequences of so much importance as this. The condition of the rebel cause is such that the South cannot recover from a reverse so serious. Atlanta was confessedly a point of the first magnitude, and its loss cannot fail of proving a blow from which the rebellion cannot recover. In every respect, but that of moral influence, the capture of Atlanta is more important than would have been the capture of Richmond. As the principal depot, the geographical center, the stronghold and radiating point of the Confederacy, the relations to it were vital, and the sundering of them will be felt in all its parts. One of the two remaining props whereon the rebellion and the hopes of the South rested, has been knocked away. The gate beyond which lies unprotected the States of the South not yet reclaimed by our armies, has been knocked down. What has become of HOOD'S army we know not, but even if not crushed by defeat, drawn or driven away from the fortifications of Atlanta, and with the railways either destroyed or in our possession, it will be powerless either to co-operate with LEE or to save the vast extent of country that relied on its successful resistence at Atlanta for protection and the hope of security.

We are nearing the beginning of the end of this war. Even the blindest must now see it. It is not in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. There must be an end to human endurance and effort. Evidence from many sources is conclusive that the resources and spirit of the South were nearly exhausted—that the loss of Atlanta or Richmond would be a blow from which it could not recover. The leaders may be defiant and even boastful, but they cannot change the prospect. Courage, then, loyal men! The grounds of hope are real. The hour of peace and union is near at hand—not the peace and union which Northern Copperheads talk of, but which our armies and the navy, led by a GRANT, a SHERMAN and a FARRAGUT, are sure to win! Look aloft!

The Peace Balance.

If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg, or if any of these events should befall them in the Peace principles and Peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine. War, for another Presidential term, would sweep away the very vestige of opposition.—*Richmond Examiner, Aug.* 31.

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We commend these sentiments to the Copperheads who dance on the Chicago platform.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864. NO. 306.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

Democratic Sympathy for the Soldiers.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field, under the flag of our country; and, in the event of our attaining the power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic so nobly earned.

The foregoing is the concluding plank of the Chicago platform. Our soldiers in the field, and those who have been in the field, "*under the flag of our country*," know what Democratic sympathy is and how it is exercised. We must interpret that sympathy by the past acts of the sympathizers. Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, sympathizes, through his "friends," by rioting, burning down houses and orphan hospitals, hanging colored men, murdering colored women and butchering Union soldiers. Governor SEYMOUR was president of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, where the speakers one and all, counselled resistance to the Government, if the Democratic party should not succeed to power at the polls in November. These Democratic politicians, sympathizers with our soldiers, speak of revolution in case of failure at the polls. They threaten to break down the Government, the security and good order of society, for which the Union army is fighting, unless they succeed in foisting themselves over the people at the next election. These are the sympathizers, and this their sympathy. The soldiers know well how to appreciate such sympathy, and the cause is safe in their hands.

The Proposed Foreign Loan.

The report that responsible bankers of Hamburg had offered to our Government one thousand million dollars, having been doubted, the Washington *Republican* says:

> An officer of the Treasury Department has had the proposition, forwarded by Mr. Hoffstadt, of Hamburg, on behalf of several wealthy German Capitalists, under examination, and has prepared a report, in which the proposition is thoroughly analyzed. The responsibility of the bankers making the offer is vouched for by Mr. Wm. Marsh, United States Consul. Should Secretary Fessenden decide to accept this proposition, he will have but little difficulty in getting the necessary authorization of the measure from Congress next December.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

WHEN IT WILL TAKE PLACE.

VOLUNTEERING STILL GOING ON.

3,000 Men Mustered by Captain Moorhead.

On Saturday the announcement was made that the draft in the 22d district would positively commence to-day; and go on until all the wards, boroughs and townships in the district whose quotas were not officially known to be filled, disposed of. So positive were those having the matter in charge that the draft would go on, that it was announced that the quota of the First ward would be drawn at ten o'clock this morning, and the Second ward probably at two o'clock in the afternoon. All examinations for physical disability, &c., ceased on Friday evening, and the entire clerical force in the employ of the Provost Marshal were actively engaged preparing the ballots for the wheel so that everything might be ready for operations to-day.

During the day yesterday, however, Captain Foster received an official dispatch ordering him to be prompt in having everything in readiness for the draft, *but not to go on with it for the present.* The justness of this order will be seen, when it is stated that the returns of the mustering officers in this district have not, for the past ten days, been forwarded to Harrisburg, so that it is utterly impossible to tell what sub-districts have filled their quotas in whole or in part, and until this fact can be officially ascertained, it would seem to us that to proceed with the draft would simply be a farce, involving much labor and expense to no purpose. For example, take the Third Ward, which, on Saturday, put in the last man of her quota of one hundred and ninety-six men. As the returns are not yet on file at Harrisburg, no *official* knowledge of the fact has been furnished to the Provost Marshal. Had the draft commenced to-day, three hundred and ninety-two names would have been drawn from the list of Third Ward enrolled men, when, in fact, the quota was full. By fixing the draft at a period after the draft, the proper credits can be ascertained. Great labor time and expense will be saved, and the full benefit of the patriotic endeavors of our citizens to fill their quotas be secured.

In the meantime volunteering is still going on briskly, both in this and the 23d district and large numbers of men wait their turn to be mustered in. Indeed, we learn that Captain Kirker was engaged during the entire of yesterday in mustering and clothing a lot of one hundred men whom he found it impossible to get through with on Saturday. Notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of many sub-districts to swing clear of the draft, they are still in arrears to a few men, even a few days grace would put in. The order, therefore, is timely and just in that respect. Men are offering as fast and faster than they can be mustered into the service, and it would seem to be politic to allow districts the advantages of a brief delay in which to fill their quotas.

Captain Moorhead, the efficient mustering officer for the 22d district, is busily at work making out his final roll to forward to Harrisburg, which will be completed in a day or two. The whole number mustered into the service by him since the President's late call will not fall short of three thousand. It will take some days before it can be ascertained what number have credited themselves to this district. Until this can be done it will be impossible to ascertain with anything like certainty what number the 22d district is behind on her quota of two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five men.

We are informed on what we deem reliable authority, that no time has been fixed for the commencement of the draft in the 23d district. The great number of men which have been mustered in by Provost Marshal Kirker since the late call of the President, and especially during the past two weeks, has caused such an accumulation of business in the office that it will be some days before the proper returns can be made out and forwarded to Harrisburg. In the meantime volunteers will be accepted and mustered into the service for the purpose of filling up old regiments, but we are informed that no more men for new regiments will be accepted after to-day.

Spirited meetings were held in the various sub-districts, which are not yet quite out of the draft, on Saturday night, at which it was determined not to flag in their efforts until the last dollar was raised and the last man of their quotas put in. Give a brief respite, and no draft will be needed in this section of Pennsylvania.

The citizens of the Third Ward met on Saturday evening in the School House, and when it was announced that the ward was clear of the draft, such a shout went up as only freemen can give. A debt of $5,000 has been contracted, and it is desired that the citizens of the ward should come forward at once and raise the means to immediately cancel the same. We are requested to state that an universal article—or a "What is it?"—will shortly be presented to the citizen in the ward who has earned it. Who is he?

The Chicago Convention to be Recalled.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In wise foresight of things which might turn up, the late Chicago Convention was declared permanent, subject to the call of the Chairman. Would you not have the kindness to suggest to the eminent statesman filling that post, the propriety of calling a meeting immediately to act on the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, General Sherman has taken Atlanta without consulting the patriotic Democratic party; be it

Resolved, That this Convention cordially unite in assuring his Excellency the President of the Confederate States that they emphatically disapprove of this new measure of coercion and aggression, and pledge the entire Northern Democracy to make restitution and apology as soon as they shall get into power.

Respectfully submitted,

SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER.

The South "Throwing Up the Sponge."

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 31.]

Nothing which can possibly occur at Chicago is so momentous to us as the events which are taking place on the Weldon Railroad, around Atlanta and near Harper's Ferry. Even supposing that the Yankee Peace Democrats in that Convention should carry all before them, and nominate candidates on a distinct basis of peace and separation (which is by no means supposable), yet all that would signify nothing, save in so far as the action should be affirmed by those ratification meetings which are to take place on the Weldon Road, near Atlanta, and on or about the Potomac.

If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg, or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last years snow is, and last night's moonshine. War, for another Presidential term, would sweep away every vestige of opposition.—*Richmond Examiner. Aug.* 31.

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Rebel Southern News.

FROM MOBILE AND ATLANTA.

BEFORE SHERMAN'S VICTORY

General Sherman in Hood's Rear.

Another Yankee Raid Looked for

Grant's Operations on Petersburg.

ANOTHER LIBBY SUGGESTED.

The Rebel Commissary Ordered to Drum Up Something to Eat.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, September 4.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Thursday last contains the following telegrams:

LYNCHBURG, August 31.

Gen. Wheeler had burned Loudon Bridge over the Tennessee river; thence he went to Marysville and captured seven hundred prisoners; and thence to New Market, where he captured two hundred more, all of whom were sent to South Carolina.

OSYKA, MISS., August 29.

The enemy, seven thousand strong, is in full retreat for the river. Colonel Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front. Colonel McClellan is between them and the river. Colonel McElwain and his command, and Major Campbell, with the First Louisiana Artillery, are in pursuit. Prisoners are still coming in. Captain Barlow's battery is close to the river.

MOBILE, August 30.

The flag of truce boat has arrived from New Orleans. The confederate surgeons are to be sent in first to Pastkato. The agents of exchange have come to a perfect understanding. Prisoners are to be exchanged shortly. Six of the enemy's vessels are off dog river bar this evening.

ATLANTA, August 30.

The enemy has occupied the West Point railroad and is fortifying and removing the track. Our scouts report the Federal cavalry in the direction of West Point. Colonel M. H. Lagger 68th Kentucky regiment, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal General of our army, and entered upon the duties of his office this morning.

PETERSBURG, August 30.—The situation at Bermuda Hundred is unchanged. During the whole of yesterday the enemy poured furious and continuous storms of shot and shell upon the town doing, however, but little damage. Today all is quiet.

The *Sentinel* says, editorially, that the Yankees in North Mississippi are going toward Memphis for the purpose of reinforcing Sherman, and it is believed that another Yankee raid is about to emerge from Vicksburg, which, however, Forrest will look after. It also says that Grant has adopted a new mode of warfare against Petersburg, and is now engaged in throwing his great bodies in such a manner that they fall upon the houses and crash them by their weight.

This scandalous assault on women and children, says the *Sentinel*, should be punished by opening another Libby in Petersburg. The paper copies a paragraph from the Petersburg *Express* saying that up to Tuesday at noon two thousand and thirty prisoners captured in the battle near Reams Station had been registered at the Provost Marshal's office. Among them are one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, four Captains, some fifty odd Lieutenants.

The paper publishes a long order from the Rebel War office, dated August 27, directing the Bureau of Conscription to furnish the chief commissary in every State with a list of the names of all persons in the State who obtained exemption, or details as farmers, agriculturists, painters, &c.

The officers of the subsistence department are directed to collect whatever provisions, &c., the exempted men have agreed to furnish. The law granting these details and exemption specially provides, as appears from the order, that they shall cease when the persons exempted fail diligently to employ their skill, capital, and labor exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by Boards of Commissioners; and the purpose of the order is to say that the War Office believes it can prove that many of these parties are not doing this; and the Bureau of Conscription is authorized to revoke the exemption of all such persons, and at once put them in the army.

Relative to affairs in the Valley, it says that they are generally cheering. Early is represented to be driving Sheridan back to the river, &c. It quotes from the Rockingham *Register* as follows concerning Sheridan's first advance to Staunton, "Up through the Valley he came in October, out of the memory of man on the first of November, and by New Year's day will be with the days before the flood.

COMMISSIONER OULD ON EXCHANGE.

Rebel Barbarities Admitted.

Anxiety to Exchange Prisoners

OUR GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH BREACH OF FAITH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

The Richmond papers of Thursday last contain a lengthy letter from Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, to the people of the Confederate States. He recites the history of the exchange question down to last November, substantially as appears in Secretary Stanton's last annual report. He then goes on to say that since then, till very recently, but few exchanges have taken place. On the 10th of August he addressed a letter to Major Mulford, our Commissioner, remarking that the United States Government had several times offered to exchange man for man, and that the Confederate Government had heretofore refused to do so, but in view of the large number of prisoners now held on each side, and the suffering consequent upon such a state of things, he now, in behalf of his Government, would consent to such an exchange, only requesting that those who had longest been in captivity should be first exchanged. It appears that in an interview on the 20th of August Major Mulford told Major Ould he had no answer yet, and that then, Ould fearing as he says, that exception might be taken to his giving notice of acceptance to Mulford alone, wrote on the 23d to General Hitchcock at Washington. On the 31st the two Commissioners again met, and Ould inquired in writing if there was any answer, to which Mulford responded, in writing, that he had no communication from our authorities, and was not yet authorized to make an answer. Here the correspondence closes, and Ould says he makes it public, not only to show the bad faith of the Federals, but that the Confederate States people might see that their Government had spared no efforts to relieve the sufferings of their friends in Northern prisons.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

In addition to the documents heretofore indexted, the Union Congressional Committee here will soon issue the following: Doctrines of Copperheads North and Rebels South identical.

Rebel terms of Peace:

Can the country pay the expenses of the war?

The Constitution upheld and maintained.

Peace, to be enduring, must be considered.

A history of the cruelties and atrocities of the rebellion.

Evidences of the Copperhead conspiracy in the North.

War votes in this Congress.

Orders for these documents, accompanied by the money, will be filled at once. Address Hon. James Harlan, Washington, D. C.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has gone West on short leave of absence.

THE NEW YORK QUOTA.

ALBANY, September 4.

Colonels Townsend and Stonehouse, of this city, commissioners to ascertain the credit due this State for naval enlistments prior to July 24, 1863, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday.

The report gives New York city 18,348; Brooklyn, 6,049; Buffalo, 1,828, and other portions of the State, 1,807; previously credited, 117; total, 27,746

In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost Marshal General Townsend, General Fry announces that the Governme nt bounties will be continued until further orders.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Quiet, sales at $2 08 for No. 1, and $1 99 for No. 2.

CORN—Dull at $1 30.

OATS—Dull at 66½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

FREIGHT—Dull, 7½ on corn to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,400 bbls; wheat 48,000 bu; corn 48,000 bu; Oats 56,000 bu. Shipments 9,000 bbls flour; 14,000 bu wheat: 70,000 bu corn; 152,000 bu oats.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

NEWS FROM ATLANTA.

Report that Sherman had Whipped Hood

Hood Said to have Lost 40,00 Men.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 4.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram from Gen. Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, September 3.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a battle at Atlanta, but say that the War Department having no official information, declines to form any opinion from the rumors.

I have no doubt however but Sherman has gained a great success.

Before the dispatch of last night was received announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels hollowed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, and that the latter had lost forty thousand men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Our South-western telegraph line continues down and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the evening and is still prevailing beyond Louisville may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM MOBILE.

The Non-Combatants Refuse to Leave the City.

Appeal of the Planters for Shelter.

General Maury says the non-combatants of Mobile give him more concern than all else. They will not leave the city because as they say they have no where to go, and General Maury appeals to the planters to afford them shelter.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Fight of Wednesday.

Attempt to Flank Our Forces.

A Union Success and a Rebel Repulse.

THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan, dating Sept. 1st, says of Wednesday's fight near Martinsburg, that we attacked the enemy's cavalry to make him show his hand, which we did, much to our satisfaction. We then put our trains in motion and deployed in line of battle, opening from high ground four pieces of artillery which planted their shells with much precision among the rebels.

The enemy, expecting an engagement, opened with two columns of infantry, but to no purpose. Heavy skirmishing ensued, the enemy pushing forward heavy columns, and our force gradually gaining ground.

They made several efforts to flank us, but failed each time.

Our forces thus fell back, or rather, drew on the battling three miles from Martinsburg, towards Rinesville and Falling Waters, when there was a halt.

The falling back was in accordance with Gen. Sheridan's orders, and why, is not for me to tell, and thus inform the enemy.

CHARLESTON, VA., Sept. 2

The position of Sheridan's army at this place remains unchanged. It is encamped in line of battle in a semi-circle with both flanks protected from the enemy. Our cavalry under Torbert, Custer, Averill, Merritt and Wilson keep strict watch of the enemy's movements, and when he moves he will have to meet our army on ground of our, not of his own choosing.

From General Averill.

A Battle on Saturday South of Martinsburg.

Capture of Two Battle Flags, Many Prisoners, a Herd of Cattle, and a Train of Wagons.

OUR LOSS VERY SLIGHT.

THE FIGHT STILL IN PROCRESS.

BUNKER HILL, Sept.2—P. M.

General Averill's division of cavalry attacked the enemy this morning a short distance south of Martinsburg, rapidly following him.

We captured two battle flags, many prisoners, nearly all of one train of wagons, a herd of cattle, and by 4 P. M. had driven Rhodes' division of rebel infantry and engaged it.

Our loss is light. We went to within six miles of Winchester. The engagement is not ended.

From Army of the Potomac.

Our Position on the Weldon Road Safe.

THE JAMES RIVER GUARDED.

Military Execution.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 3, 6 a. m.

Our Position on the Weldon Railroad Strengthened.

NEW York, Sept. 4.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent dating the 2d, says:

Our troops on the Weldon road have been constantly strengthening their position until in the opinion of our military authorities, it is now impregnable to the assault of any fire the rebels can bring against it.

A Guard on the James River.

Small garrisons have been posted on the left bank of the James River, to guard against rambling Rebel batteries, who fire on our transports.

A Deserter Executed.

Private Selden S. Chandler, of Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday for having deserted from his command during active operations. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his fate.

A Condemned Deserter Escapes.

Another culprit named Alminter, was to have suffered the same fate but managed to effect his escape through our lines to the enemy two days ago.

A Missing New York Surgeon.

Dr. John Hertage, of the 11th New York Volunteers, has been missing since the fight of the 25th of August on the Weldon road.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

A Harper's Ferry correspondent says farmers have been permitted to bring their produce to that place and dispose of it. Fresh butter sells at 35 cents per pound, and other articles at like reasonable prices.

Burning of the Frigate Brandywine.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

The Navy Department last night received a dispatch announcing the burning of the United States steamer Brandywine, the store ship at Norfolk, with all her stores. The cause of the fire is not yet known, nor any of the particulars.

Burning of a New York Ship on the Brazilian Coast.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

It is ascertained that the *Florida* was off the Brazilian coast in the latter part of July, and burned a New York vessel which had $20,000 in specie on board. The name is reported "Nicholas Mills," but was more probably "Nicholas Biddle," as she was due in the Brazilian waters about that time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold Coinage---Revenue Decision.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Provost Marshal General Fry.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Orders have been issued to the Philadelphia Mint to the effect that where gold or silver is assayed to be returned to the depositor, the ingots must be stamped and duty paid by the assayer. Where native gold or unstamped bars or ingots are deposited for coinage, the duty must be paid before it is coined. When the deposit for coinage is of stamped bullion, old gold, jewelry, &c., no assay or duty is charged.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs that when a manufacturer produces an article of special application on his business, being put apart of a structure in the line of his business, no tax will be imposed upon such article, but it will be levied upon the structure complete. Thus—a carriage maker will not be taxed for the manufactured hubs, spokes, wheels, &c., which are of special use in his business, but should he make nails, cloths, or other articles used in manufacturing carriages, yet having a general commercial value, and not being specially applicable to his business, such products will be subject to taxation.

National Banks.

The following National Banks have been organized during the week: North-Western at Chicago, Buckingham Sturges, President, with a capital of $500,000; Merchants, at Lowell, Massachusetts, capital $100,000; first, of Lock Haven, Pa., capital $100,000.

Provost Marshal Fry.

A circular order to-day from Gen. Fry's office says: No one connected in any way with Provost Marshals General, will be allowed to have anything to do with the procural of substitutes.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

FALL OF ATLANTA.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 3—8 A. M.

To General Dix:

No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night has been received. The telegraph lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were last night taken to Wheeler and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the report received last night which came from two independent sources, beside the official dispatch of Gen. Stocum.

Unofficial reports this evening from Nashville state that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated and Gen. Rosseau was throwing his great bodies in such a manner between Rosseau's and Wheeler's forces the rebel Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandah Valley followed by Sheridan, with his whole army, and that Averill had attacked Vaughan's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—There is great excitement here to-day over the glorious news from Atlanta, and nothing else is talked of.

It is believed in official circles that the importance of Sherman's success is not yet fully developed, and that he not only occupies Atlanta, but has inflicted crushing defeat upon Hood's army, in addition to East Point, the stronghold in the rear of Atlanta, to which it was supposed Hood would retreat if compelled to evacuate.

The following is the latest from Atlanta through rebel sources. The dispatch of Hood is significant, indicating the movement that led to the fall of Atlanta.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 31st ult.]

The only war news received yesterday is contained in the following official dispatch from General Hood. The situation at Atlanta, as indicated by him, is the same as described by us yesterday:

ATLANTA, August 28, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:—The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near Utoy Church, about Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continued line.

Dispatches from General Wheeler of the 19th instant, received at Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners and two hundred mules.

"He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition. J. B. HOOD, General."

ATLANTA, August 30.

The enemy has occupied the West Point Railroad, and is fortifying and removing the track. Scouts report the Federal cavalry last night advancing in the direction of West Point.

New Presidential Movement.

Call for a Convention at Cincinnati, September 28th.

Mr. Chase's Friends Not In It.

Fremont's Friends Are.

IT DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH.

Loyal Men Everywhere Awakening.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1863.

It is known that there is in circulation in Ohio and other States the following call to the people:

The undersigned unconditional Supporters of the National Government, convinced that a Union of all Loyal citizens of the United States upon the basis of a common patriotism, is essential to the safety and honor of the country in this crisis of its affairs, and that none of the candidates presented can command the united confidence and support of all loyal and patriotic men, do therefore respectfully invite their fellow citizens to send delegates to Cincinnati on the 28th of September, for friendly consultation and for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the confident hope of securing through their agency the early return of peace by conquering the rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the Union, honor of the government and the rights and liberties of the people.

It is stated that this call receives some signatures in Ohio where it originated, but not many in other Western States. The statement of the New York *Tribune* that it originates with the Chase interest, is positively and emphatically, and most explicitly denied by persons here who are foremost in urging Mr. Chase's claims previous to the Baltimore Convention. The statement is also in direct conflict with Mr. Chase's letter, dated August 15th, and given to the public through this correspondence, in which he says: "I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better or as well by substituting my name for the nomination made at Baltimore, and no cause of dissatisfaction however strong will warrant any change on that account."

Persons well informed of political movements say the call is not in the interest of any particular person, but originates with some of those nominations of Fremont would command general support. It is understood that the call was endorsed at a secret meeting in New York on Thursday evening last, and is to be circulated there largely during this week. No names of National or even of State importance are mentioned as among its supporters, either there or in the West.

It is also understood that Messrs. Wade, Winters, Davis and other gentlemen of similar views are to meet in New York during the present week, but it is denied by their friends that their meeting has any connection with this call. Meantime the letters to the Union Congressional Committee indicate an awakening on the part of the Loyal people everywhere to the danger of these reckless convention movements, and a determination to give them not the least countenance or support.

Treatment of Prisoners

A New Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

There is no authority for stating than an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the rebel Government whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefitted. Colonel Ould, the rebel commissioner of exchange, submitted a proposition to our Government agreeing to relieve all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement and in cells, and those in irons, and put them upon the footing of other prisoners of war, provided our Government would do the same towards rebel prisoners similarly held by us. Our Government has accepted the proposition, and Colonel Ould has been notified of the fact.

City Intelligence.

Democratic Meeting.

The friends of McClellan held a ratification meeting in front of the St. Charles hotel Saturday evening, which, considering the exertions made to draw out a crowd, may justly be termed a failure. Popular speakers from abroad were announced to address the people, but one of whom appeared. The gathering, after listening for a time to Mr. Ruth, of Washington county, and the gallant Colonel J. Bowman Sweitzer, of this city, quietly repaired to their respective homes. Mr. Joseph Hunter presented a series of resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

"That we heartily approve of the candidates chosen by our convention at Chicago, and endorse, without reserve, the platform they have set up.

"That as the record of our candidates is spotless and their patriotism unimpeachable, they need no defence from silly slander, and no time should be wasted by our editors and speakers in repelling the frivolous charges our enemies may prefer against McClellan and Pendleton.

"That the Administration and its parasites are covered all over with corruption and crime as with a filthy garment—and to show up their manifold sins against the country and its laws is the first duty of those who write and speak for the Democratic party.

That to procure an honorable peace—to restore the Union and the seceded States—to return to a metallic currency—to lighten the burden of taxation—to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and to provide for the wounded soldiers, and for the orphans of those who have fallen in the cause of the Union—these are the exalted purposes which the Democratic party entertains, and which, with the favor of God, they will faithfully accomplish. The resolutions were, of course, adopted.

Meeting of the County Union Committee

The Union County Executive Committee held its usual weekly meeting Saturay, A. M. Brown in the Chair. On motion, Alexander Hiland was elected an additional Secretary The following persons were, on motion, added to the Committee, viz: H. A. Weaver, Pittsburgh; John H. Stewart, Collins; John W. Riddle, Lawrenceville; William Owens, Jr., Pittsburgh; John V. Auth, South Pittsburgh; J. T. Semple, Sewickley; D. D. Donaldson, Upper St. Clair. On motion, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman use his discretion in appointing a general Finance Committee, and that he be not confined to members of the Executive Committee. The Chair appointed the following committee:

FINANCE.—Jas. Marshall, Chairman, Joseph McKelvy, Isaac M. Penneck, William Phillips, William Bagaley, James Park, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, Capt. H. T. Fleming, John Heath, Capt. Jas. Miller, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, John K. Brown, Wm. E. Harrison.

PRINTING.—Daniel O'Neill, Casper Gang, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Arthur Hobson, Alex. Hiland, J. M. Courtain, John N. Steward.

SPEAKERS.—Col. Hiram Hultz, Major Wm. B. Negley, N. F. A. Fauhaber, Isaac N. Coursin, R. M. Woodward, David Robbins, John K. Kane.

NATURALIZATION.—Wm. B. Negley, Wm. H. Barker, John H. Stewart, William Owens, Jr., Augustus Ammon, John W. Riddle, John V. Auth.

It was unanimously resolved that the Chairman, A. M. Brown, Esq., be appointed a committee to prepare a resolution in the vote of the county, and that Wm. B. Negley, James Miller and Isaac N. Coussin be a committee to prepare a resolution in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON,]

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

What the Chicago Platform Means.

It is a happy circumstance that at the precise moment when the Democratic party entered the Presidential canvass with a platform in favor of the "immediate cessation of hostilities," in order to enter into negotiations, a formal and authorized declaration was promulgated from Richmond of the terms on which the South would negotiate.

First, the separation of the North from the South must be considered as an accomplished fact, the absolute independence of the Confederacy must be acknowledged. On no other ground and for no other object, says Mr. DAVIS, will the South negotiate. It is undoubtedly true that precisely for these objects leading Democrats desire to negotiate. The opposite is nowhere declared. Since it is impossible there can be negotiation except on this ground and for these objects, the only logical deduction is that in declaring for an armistice so that the war may be closed by negotiation, separation and Southern independence are distinctly intended. If any other deduction can be legitimately drawn we are unable to discover what it is.

This matter is so grave a one that it becomes of the utmost importance that this point should not be misunderstood. It is the essence of the issue. No one will pretend that the Chicago platform had a word put into it without deliberation; therefore what was excluded was equally the result of deliberation. It sometimes is the case that silence is more expressive than spoken words; and it is the fact with this platform. The fact that it contains not a word condemnatory of the rebellion or the rebels, that it contemplates not the prosecution of *the war under any circumstance*, but immediate steps to peace as the only course to be pursued, that this policy is declared in the face of the declaration from Richmond that there can be no peace without separation—is the most speaking fact there is in the platform or connected with it; and it amounts to the positive declaration that the peace intended is peace by separation, the withdrawal of the army and navy and the acknowledged independence of the South.

The leaders of the VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD school so understand it, and therefore support MCCLELLAN. The New York *News*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and other journals that have openly favored the recognition of the South, and scarcely disguised that they were on the rebel side, support him, because they understand the Platform to mean peace by separation. No observer of popular movements has failed to discover the growth in the Democratic party of this description of peace sentiment. It is notorious that at Chicago so strong was it that it caused to be stricken from the Platform the original declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in case the South would not negotiate on the basis of the restoration of the Union. Hence there is nothing in the new Democratic creed in favor of firing another gun, or a word against the rebellion.

The very air is full of the damnable purpose of acknowledging Southern independence. "Separation is an accomplished fact," says JEFF. DAVIS, and the Chicago Platform, by studied silence, gives consent. It will be the people's turn next to speak

Immediate Peace and Southern Independence.

The Pittsburgh *Post* pronounces our assertion that the leaders of the Democratic party have made up their minds to end the war by granting the independence of the South, "a very great falsehood."

Evidence is much better than mere assertion, particularly when made in anger. We might fill our paper with the declarations of the Democratic leaders at Chicago and elsewhere, all going to show conclusively that they have settled down in favor of ending the war on terms that will be satisfactory to JEFF. DAVIS, who proclaims that no terms will be listened to but independence. There is not in the new creed of the party one word in favor of firing a gun to obtain other terms; the only construction that can be given to that creed is that which is contained in the following resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Congressional District of ALEXANDER LONG, the colleague of PENDLETON, the open advocate of the vilest treason, and the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. We ask the attention of the *Post* and of Democrats who are not prepared to recognise Southern independence, to the language of the resolutions:

Resolved, That, like our Representative, we believe there is now but two alternatives—either *an acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the States composing the Southern Confederacy*, or the complete subjugation and extermination of their people; and of the alternatives, like him, *we prefer the former.*

Resolved, That we are in favor of *immediate peace, and against the further prosecution of the war.*

What we May Expect?

"The Chicago Platform," says the N. Y. *Times*, "means aid and comfort to the rebels—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz: 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

To the Northwest.

Chicago has for some days been polluted with the utterances of imported demagogues. Now let the voice of the loyal Northwest be heard—and a tornado of enthusiasm for Union and Liberty sweep the foul vapors of corrupted Democracy from the political atmosphere.

THE NEW YORK *World* threatens to "print the truth." The millennium must be near.

The First Gun for Peace.

The plotters of treason who met at Chicago last week, resolved for peace as follows:—

Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

In accordance with this behest General SHERMAN proceeded to hasten the business nearer to an end by meeting the rebel Gen. Hood's forces near East Point, and cutting his army in two, and occupying the city of Atlanta. To assure the inhabitants of that city that peace was approaching, the Stars and Stripes were raised at all important points. This mode of proceeding may not be in precise keeping with the traitorous spirit of the Copperhead Convention which nominated Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mr. PENDLETON, but it is a much surer and speedier way of bringing about that peace which we all desire to see established. The Democracy boast that their delegates went to the Chicago Convention armed. That being the case, they will not, we suppose, take exceptions at the Union delegates under the presidency of General SHERMAN going to their convention armed also. And there can be no possible objection to the Union side of that gathering being heavily in the majority. For ourselves we rejoice that there is a General in the South who can so promptly regard peace resolutions as General SHERMAN has done in this instance. Admiral FARRAGUT had anticipated the Convention a few days in the capturing of Fort Morgan, a transaction that has given Mobile Bay quite a peace aspect. General GRANT had also executed some little plans with a view to gratifying the desire of the people for peace; and all over the land there is a grand movement going on at the recruiting posts, with the same object in view. We do not believe that a single man is volunteering to take his place in the Union army, in the knowledge that he is expected to be marched against the enemy, who does not enlist with a pure desire for a speedy peace. This unanimity of feeling on the part of the community at large is a healthy indication, and we may expect to see the country at peace at no very distant day. It is very clear, however, that at present, there is but one road to peace, and that is by fighting for it. The rebels will not consent to peace upon any other terms. Shall we deal contempt to so "brave" and "chivalrous" an enemy" Will the Democracy dare to contemn the decision of their master, JEFF. DAVIS? We must have peace, and shall have peace, but only through the submission of Rebels to the authority of the United States Government. With this end in view we gladly welcome the news of SHERMAN's success at Atlanta, while we wait for further demonstrations at that and other points.

How they Rejoice!

There is not in this country an advocate of peace-at-any-price, who does not rejoice over the action of the Chicago Convention. There is not a rebel sympathizer who does not rejoice, there is not an out-and-out rebel who does not rejoice. And why? Because the platform "explicitly declares" that there must be a "cessation of hostilities," which would be the same as sounding the retreat of all our armies and fleets. The New York *News*, which never pretended to support the war, and is the recognized organ of the rebellion in the North, rejoices exceedingly over the platform, and more especially over the nomination of PENDLETON, who in Congress has voted steadily against granting money and men to put down the rebellion. If you can find the man who is the most unequivocally in favor of making peace by dividing the States and granting to the South her independence, you will find the man who rejoices most over the action of the Chicago Convention.

"They argue us" says the New York *Post*, "to give up New Orleans. They would have FARRAGUT surrender the Mobile fforts which he has just taken by the most brilliant naval action ever fought; they would remove that trusty old watchdog PORTER from the Mississippi, and have that river once more closed against our flag; they would make FOSTER pull down his flag from Fort Wagner and the other rebel works so gallantly and bloodily won by Union soldiers; they would make SHERMAN's glorious army wearily retrace their steps, and pass, with reversed arms, northward over Kenesaw, through Marietta, by Resaca, and the dozen other victorious battle-fields where, but a little while ago, they freely shed their blood in hopes of a greater and final victory. They would force GRANT's noble veterans back to Washington, withdraw the blockading fleets, abandon our posts upon the southern coast, give up to the enemy all his harbors—for we possess every one except Wilmington. That is what the Chicago Convention gravely proposes to the American people. But the answer of the people is ready—'not on that platform.'"

Satisfactory Arrangement.

Not only was the Chicago platform as originally drawn changed to meet the views of the Copperheads, by striking out the clause in favor of prosecuting the war in case the South insisted on independence—not only was this point conceded, but a further arrangement as to MCCLELLAN's cabinet was entered into. It is asserted that at certain private consultations held before the nomination was made, the peace men demanded, as a condition to the nomination of MCCLELLAN, as agreement that SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, should be Secretary of State, VALLANDIGHAM Secretary of War, and that VOORHEES, COX, and others should be "remembered."

This fully accounts for the alacrity with which the Copperheads and rebel sympathizers of every shade, enter into the canvass, and for their rejoicings over the prospect.

The Two Ways.

The very day the Chicago Convention resolved in favor of an "immediate" armistice and the withdrawal of our armies, General SHERMAN was completing his masterly arrangements which resulted in the capture of Atlanta. Could the Convention have done it, they would have withdrawn SHERMAN and left the rebel armies "in peace." But SHERMAN advanced and dealt such a blow as the rebellion had not before received. Which of the two ways is the best and the most likely to give us enduring peace?

Very Obliging Indeed.

At one of the meetings in Chicago during the sitting of the convention, an Irishman named Mahoney delivered a speech in front of the Sherman House in which he used the following language: "I want peace, and I would go to the South and offer them the Constitution as it was, altered and modified to suit them!" American citizens, what do you think of this Irishman's proposition? What do you think the South and this Irishman would propose? There is no longer "the Constitution as it is," but the Constitution "altered to suit the South."

IF, as HORATIO SEYMOUR says, the Administration is responsible for the war, the rebels are not responsible, and if he believes them innocent, it is not strange that any word condemning the rebellion is carefully excluded from the platform of the Democratic party.

THE enemy used to fight "Little Mac" with Quaker guns. We suppose the order will now be reversed, and "Little Mac" will fight with Quaker guns, since he has been placed on a Quaker platform.

THE Democracy say they want peace. Then why did they bring on the war when we had peace?

The Peace Conspirators.

The secret traitors of the North are trying to serve their Richmond masters by drawing the loyal people

From a resolved and honorable war
To a most base and vile-concluded peace.

These political charlatans, in order to make more tempting the pill which they are offering us, have gilded it with the fair word "honorable." The only honorable peace possible is offered already. The conditions are summed up in five words,—"Pull down that rebel flag." Any terms short of these would be the disgrace and downfall of the government, the ruin of the republic, the eternal infamy, humiliation, and denationalization of twenty millions of people. And this is precisely what the Confederate leaders and their Northern creatures want.

"The North *must* yield all; we nothing." Such are the words of the Richmond *Enquirer;* and very recently they have in substance been reiterated by Jeff. Davis. The entire withdrawal of our troops from every Southern and Border State, including Maryland and Virginia, is the preliminary, without which there can be no approach to a settlement on the part of the "cavaliers." And the choice spirits of the Chicago Convention are quite willing to submit to this. Senator Lawrence and Senator Young of New York, as Mr. O. P. Rooks of Syracuse testifies in the journal of that city, take ground as follows: "This war *must be stopped.* The Federal Government has no power to *coerce* a sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a just right to secede, provided its Constitutional rights are violated."

Mr. Wm. H. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, said that "the people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left, unless the North concede them the right of self-government;" and Mr Bramlette was in favor of the concession. Senator Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them (the South) the protection of all their State rights—one of which he had already affirmed to be the right of secession; secondly, we propose to guarantee them the protection of slavery *up to the original lines and throughout all the territories.*"

Here are samples of the kind of humble-pie which the Chicago cooks are preparing for the people of the North! This is to be the result of all the blood and treasure, the generous martyrdoms and precious sacrifices of the war!—This is what is meant by an "honorable peace."

Since there can be no peace that would be honorable, short of the subjugation or submission of the rebels, so is it inevitable that any peace inconsistent with the honor and unity of the republic would be as disastrous to property and capital as it would be disgraceful to the character of the people and destructive to their self-respect.

When the stronger party yields to the weaker in a great civil strife like ours, then is anarchy near, and we may look for capital to take wings and for repudiation, bankruptcy, universal distrust. For when disintegration begins, and is acquiesced in by the lawful government, confidence takes flight. Credit, ever sensitive, would see, in prophetic vision; State after State falling away, or forming new alliances. The great republican experiment would be regarded as at an end; and the tyrants and aristocrats of the old world as well as the new, would draw a long breath of relief and exultation. The Slave Confederacy, strong and united, might then reasonably aspire to be the master power of this continent, and dictate to us the terms of existence.

Any peace but the peace won by victory in the field would evidently be quite as ruinous to the capital and property of the Free States as it would be to the interests of the people. Let there be a prospect of a patched-up peace, and government securities would tumble to a depth that no broker's plumet could sound. There is no hope either for our personal or financial security but in the election of an administration pledged and devoted to the prosecution of this war to such a close as will give us the only honorable peace possible in the nature of things—a peace got by crushing the power of the rebellion.

Which Shall be Uppermost?

"Now," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "is our accepted time. Now, every soldier should have his eye and ear quickened, and arm braced, and heart nerved for the great wrestle which may settle *which nation is to be uppermost and which undermost forever.*" This is the view of the contest which the rebels have taken from the beginning. They have never supposed that the two republics could peacably exist, side by side, any more than two cows could get along harmoniously in the same pasture, until one had proved itself the more powerful of the two. What Vallandigham and the peace traitors want is for us of the north to knock under and *give in beat*, in order that the Slave Confederacy may *continue on the old continent forever.* Let all such men be stamped with the public execration and contempt forever. In howling for peace, they are merely doing the work of their Richmond masters.

A Narrow Escape—Embalming a Live Man.

Another miraculous escape from the horrors of actually being buried alive has just taken place in New Orleans. A person by the name of Martin was supposed to have died from disease of the heart, and to every outward appearance was dead. The attending physician had given his certificate of burial, certifying to the cause of death, etc., and the late supposed corpse had been prepared, shrouded in the habiliments of death, and encoffined. Near and dear ones had shed tears over the loss of one whom they supposed dead, and whose body they had carefully prepared for the silent precincts of the tomb, when the fortunate thought suggested itself that the body should be embalmed. The necessary steps were taken, the coffin carefully closed up, and the body sent to an embalming establishment adjoining Bell's Union stables, on Carondolet street. Here the process of embalming was in due time entered upon. It appears that the process which preserves the body from immediate decomposition, the preserving quality is infused into the system by means of an injection into the main artery of the arm. The incision is made with a lancet, in the same manner as in the case of blood-letting. The embalmer had commenced his work by making the necessary incision, and to his surprise he discovered blood feebly oozing from the vein. He knew there must be life where blood would flow, and desisted from the work of embalming. In a few minutes more there was a slight motion of the body, and presently the man in the coffin made an effort to raise himself, and with assistance did rise up and speak. Gentle restoratives were administered, and he was soon able to converse, and he desired to know how he was in the habit himself of all the coffin clothed in a shroud. The matter was soon explained to him; his friends, to their joy, were advised of what had taken place, and he was sent to the hospital instead of the grave, where he is now in a fair way of recovering. This is, indeed, a miraculous escape from the clutches of death.

The Democratic Platform.

The democracy have flung a creed defiantly at you, men of the north, which you are insolently told was not made to please you. It asserts that you are wrong; that your Government is wrong; that all the acts of the war have been wrong; that your cause is wrong; your free principles are wrong, and that there is no liberty without slavery; no right but that of treason; no legal duty to any governmental authority but that which has resulted in the rebellion, and no peace possible but that which shall bring back into power the hateful oligarchy now in armed resistance to the laws.

THE HARVEST.—We are gratified at having it in our power to report more hopefully upon the result of the present harvest than we had expected. There is no doubt that wheat will be nearly, if not quite, an average. There may be a little deficiency in barley, but oats will be more abundant than usual. Roots will be a full average, and flax and sorghum greatly more than an average. All this is most encouraging evidence of the vitality and power of the country, that, in the midst of the most formidable of history, it is yet able to increase its agricultural productions from 20 to 25 per cent. The fact that the harvest is so much better than was feared, is, of course, of great importance in estimating the prospect of the demand for goods.

The story about the Tallahassee running into Wilmington is doubted by the merchants and naval officers in New York, who say it is impossible for that vessel to have made that distance from the coast of Nova Scotia, where she was last seen, less than a week ago. It is highly probable that the steamer in question is a new comer, perhaps the one recently reported as about to sail for Wilmington, from the river Shannon, Ireland.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.—Vermont will hold her State election to-day, and Maine on the 12th instant. As the first guns of the campaign the result will be looked for with interest.

In Memoriam.

What the Great Democrat, Douglas, said at the outbreak of the war has peculiar significance now. We commend his weighty testimony to Democrats of the present hour:

"The slave question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The *conspiracy is now known;* armies have been raised, war levied to accomplish it. Every man must be for the United States or against it. *There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots and traitors."*

Personal.

A thrifty Scotchman, living in St. Louis, was a short time ago asked by a sprig of Young America for the hand of his daughter. Considering the lass too good for the young fellow, he sent him away with a flea in his ear. A day or two after, as our Scotchman was sitting down to breakfast, he took up a morning paper, and the first thing that met his eye was the marriage of his daughter to the aforesaid young American. The old man flew into a terrible passion, upset the breakfast table, and smashed the china, tore the paper into small bits, and kicked over several chairs, "Deil tak the Americans, anyhoo," he exclaimed; "they are a' pack o' thieves. When they canna steal horses, they steal women folk?"

On Thursday last, Mr. Lyman Knapp, of Wyoutskirts of the town. The charge entered his andotte, Kansas, shot himself accidentally while loading his rifle, at his residence on the heart, killing him instantly.

Three Supreme Court Judges of Nevada Territory, having been charged with corruption by the press and requested by four thousand citizens to vacate the bench, have resigned.

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, is said to be serving as a conscript private with an ambulance corps in the Rebel army.

Washington and Franklin were of Northamptonshire, England, lineage. A foreign correspondent of the *Tribune* recently rode through Stilgrove, Northamptonshire, and in the village churchyard, read, on the tombstone of President Washington's grandfather, the brief inscription, "Lawrence Washington, Gent., 1564." He was the father of thirteen children.

An exchange says that Thomas Harrison, of New Egypt, New Jersey, has discovered, through an English advertisement, that he is heir to an estate of over six millions of dollars.

The English detectives who were sent out to arrest Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, on Friday morning addressed a complimentary note to Superintendent Kennedy, thanking him for the aid which the New York Police Department had rendered in prosecuting to a successful issue the business which had brought them to this country. Mr. Kennedy appropriately replied. The English detectives also presented one of the New York detectives with a gift of ten sovereigns, as an acknowledgement of his services in procuring the prisoner's arrest.

Peter A. Hargous, Esq., of the eminent and well-known firm of Hargous & Co., South street New York, died at his residence, in the Fifth avenue, on Friday. His funeral took place from St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday. Deceased was a native of Philadelphia.

Mr. John A. Stewart, who has just been nominated as Sub-Treasurer in New York, in place of Mr. Cisco, is now the Secretary of the United States Trust Company of that city. He has occupied that position for ten or twelve years past, and is well known and much respected in Wall street, though very little known in any busines circles outside of that locality. If he decides to accept the appointment, he will serve the Government faithfully, and perform the routine duties of the office in a creditable manner. His business experience has not been much, however, as to render it possible for him to aid the Government in originating any important schemes for the benefit of the Treasury Department.

A well known physician in the upper part of the city of Philadelphia has been arrested upon the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged the accused had a sum of money given him by a gentleman deceased, which was bequeathed to an institution. It is alleged that the money was not paid over. A hearing will be had on the case this morning.

The Bowling Green, Ind., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows of a rand shell Baptist down that way: Old Elias C—— is of the hard shell Baptist persuasion—otherwise known as the forty gallon Baptists. Uncle Elias is a farmer, a copperhead and a preacher. If there is anything that Uncle Elias does delight in, it is in expounding the Gospel. But his congregation have their own peculiar views about the propriety of the time for the doings of the Sanctuary Sunday after Sunday, and listening to the endless repetitions of the same sermon, and prefer the attractions of a squirrel-hunt or a horse race. Uncle Elias is reduced to the necessity of shrewd expedients for securing a congregation, and occasionly indulged in the pious fraud of announcing it to be a meeting around that some brother from "furrin parts" will elucidate the knotty points of the Baptist theology on the ensuing Sabbath. The foreign preacher does not come, and after the congregation assembles, the inevitable Elias arises, requests Jackson to "lead off with that 'ere hymn in Orange County," and then proceeds to inflict upon the unwilling hearers the same old sermon.

General Intelligence.

There are now two hundred and ninety-three thousand guns in the Springfield Arsenal awaiting the order of the Government—a much larger number than at any previous time.

The "Province of New York," as it is ecclesiastically styled, over which the new Catholic Archbishop rules, comprises eight episcopal sees, those of Albany, Brooklyn, Hartford, Portland, Burlington, Albany, Buffalo and Newark. It extends geographically over New England, New York and New Jersey.

Young women in South Merrimac make two dollars a day and their board at reaping, and are cutting a swath through the rye" as fast as the native farmers.

In the work of deepening a well in Boscawen street, Truro, Scotland, the laborers have come upon some stones of orey spray. The specimens contain copper and lead, and crystals of what is called white iron.

An English carrier pigeon lately took a message from London to Exeter, one hundred and seventy-one miles, in five hours and twenty minutes.

The cause of temperance is making good headway among the copper miners at Houghton, Lake Superior. Father Sweeny, of the Catholic Church, makes the taking of the pledge an important condition of membership of that church, and the Cornish miners have started a lodge of good Templars that is in a flourishing condition.

The New England *Farmer*, one of the oldest of the agricultural journals, at Boston, has broken down under the high price of paper and printing.

The largest organ ever built in the United States is nearly completed at Worcester, Mass.

The cost of the mammoth dam nearly completed across the Deerfield River, at the Hoosac tunnel, will be at least half a million dollars.

All the policemen of the Broadway Squad in New York are required to be six feet in stature.

The Reading *Commercial* says: "The work of preparing the ground for the new railroad workshops, which has been in progress for some time, is still progressing. The site is in the north-western part of the city, beyond the outer depot. The improvements contemplated are a car and carpenter shop, boiler shop, smith shop, foundry and round house for locomotives, which, when completed, will form a row of shops nearly or quite a mile in length."

A Wisconsin exchange, on the faith of a private letter, says that times are awful hard in Canada. No business done, wages not sufficient to pay board, and almost impossible to get work at anything. The country is overrun with skedaddlers from the United States, and thousands of Canadians are leaving for the States to procure work.

The Central Railway Company, Cal., announce their intention to erect a spacious depot, with offices for a staff of clerks, and waiting rooms for passengers, on Taylor street, in San Francisco.

The polka-ites at Saratoga during the present season are mostly beardless boys, overgrown and assuming. The redowas and polkas are "done" frightfully. An exchange says: "The half-frightened youth seizes a damsel, rushes into the middle of the floor, spins his companion round like a tetotum, dives up and down the hall floor as if chased by an invisible phantom, till the lady, panting for breath, and the lad reeking with perspiration, relapse into obscurity."

It is not generally known that the salary of the Governor General of India, which is the highest in the gift of the English crown, is thirty thousand pounds sterling a year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at ten thousand pounds, in all two hundred thousand dollars a year.

The Orleans, New York *Republican* says that an immense peat bed has been discovered at Pine Hill, seven miles from Albion. The article is pronounced excellent, and the depth unfathomable. The "prospect" is twelve feet, and find no bottom to the peat.

The next New York Book Trade Sale will begin on the 14th of September.

The St. Louis *Union* says: "We learn that Anderson's gang of bushwhackers ambuscaded a portion of Captain Park's command in Howard county, on last Sunday, and killed eight of the soldiers, scalping three of them. The slaughter occurred on the road leading from Rochepart to Fayette, about six miles from Boonville. These devils incarnate can only be exterminated with their own weapons. It is of little use to send a regular force against them, as they scatter to the bushwhackers until not a fiend of them all is left to tell the tale of their destruction."

In St. Louis there are in the public schools 167 teachers, and their total salaries amount to $145,450.

The oldest railroad in Maine, is said to be that from Bangor to Oldtown. The largest church in Maine—the Catholic Cathedral at Bangor. The largest sawmill in the world—one of those at Orono, Me., Ex, Governor Washburn's residence.

A New York correspondent writing on Friday, says: "The latest rumor about the draft, at the office of the Provost Marshal, is that an order from the War Department will be promulgated to-morrow, or on Monday, declaring that the city of New York, having filled her quota by naval enlistments is not subject to the draft under the President's last call for troops. I have been at some pains to ascertain the authority for the statement, but though several prominent and influential and personal and political friends of the President, just arrived from Washington, intimate that it is perfectly true, it is difficult to discover anybody able or willing to permit his name to be given as authority."

JUGGERNAUT REVIVED IN INDIA.

Grand Festivals—Bathing of the god—The Juggernaut Described—The gods hoisted—Conduct of the Brahmins—Bodies Crushed Beneath the Wheels of the Car—One Thousand Persons Pulling at the Ropes—Horrible Scenes—Carelessness of the Police, &c., &c.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Calcutta, July 8th, gives the following interesting statement of the great Juggernaut festivals of the Hindoos, from which it will appear that there is a great work yet to be done by Christian Missionaries:

The Suan Jatra and the Ruth Jatra are still two of the greatest festivals of Hindoolsm. The former, the great Juggernaut saturnalia, so widely celebrated. Tens of thousands of persons, of all classes and ages, flock to attend them: women will walk thirty or forty miles in a day, carrying their children astride on their hips, to be present; and on the nights preceding the principal days, the roadsides are filled with men, women, and children laying down asleep, worn out with their long march. In former times many were in the habit of increasing the general happiness by throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. That pleasure, though, is now denied them. Government decided that it was better for them not to commit self-murder. I will tell you presently how far they succeed in preventing it. The festival began on Sunday, the 19th of June, by the priests bringing forth the god to be bathed. It ended on the 6th of the present month, when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people, and the god was replaced in his home. I went to see both these ceremonies, and you may perhaps have some curiosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCESSION.

The enjoyment of a Bengalee out for a holiday consists of his eating pan till he is utterly stupefied, and making as much noise as the means which nature has given him will admit of. On the Sunday morning I speak of they swarmed along under the influence of these pleasures, quite heedless of the temperature, which naturally was the first thing that struck the European. A June day in the plains of Bengal is not a good time for going out to see sights. On this occasion the thermometer marked 135 degrees, and the ground beneath one's feet was like hot lava. Once fairly in the steaming crowd, the atmosphere was simply horrible, but the Hindoos thoroughly enjoyed it. The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one-eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder on the spur of the moment. Then came a horde of satee-wallahs—men carrying sticks to keep off the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every one was turning, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner.

THE GOOD KRISHNA.

This was the little god Krishna, a little ugly, wooden figure, dressed in bright colors and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and he had a canopy over his head of seven cobra heads, the hoods all spread in the sun. Behind him came a vast tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which outside; but within the procession, but less boisterous and wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates to get his head broken.

BATHING OF THE GOD.

With immense shouting they carried this potentate for a large platform, on which were already assembled a crowd of Hindoos, ministering to several huge blocks of wood, hideously daubed with red and yellow in the human likeness. One of these unintelligible heads had an arm beneath it, made of brass, and with the open hand outstretched. Into this hand the pious poured two and four anna pieces, or pice, and the priests swept them away as fast as the hollow palm was filled. The figure was Juggernaut himself. I asked a native who stood by what was doing with the money. He replied to me by begging a cheroot—so rapid is the march of intellect in this country. Every now and then a Brahmin came out from the front of the platform and waved his long skinny arms wildly about; this is the signal for the crowd to shout, and they obeyed it without hesitation, and with a will, too, instantly at the two gods on the platform and at Krishna. The sweetmeat and pan sellers went continually among them, and there were also men selling trade tobacco, which is stored in a very bright red or blue. A scarlet and green cow sold for half an anna. This went on for a very long time without any variation, except when the contributions flagged, and the priests came forwards and cried out, and tom-toms were beaten and symbals clashed around the gods. The people stood very patiently tugging and toying with each other, after the Bengalee manner, until the priests brought some water from the holy Ganga, and dashed it on Juggernaut. Then the crowd set up a tremendous shout, and for a moment or two seemed excited. The money flowed in more briskly than ever, for now the god was propitious. But it was not passed. By-and-bye the rain fell in torrents, and these thousands of people dragged along the dreary roads or through the jungle to their huts reeking with damp and malaria.

FARCICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAND TRAGEDY.

"This part of the festival was a farce; that which followed on Wednesday last was a tragedy—the most awful and horrible tragedy which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust. The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the 6th of the present month, when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people, and the god was replaced in his home. I went to see both these ceremonies, and you may perhaps have some curiosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

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WHAT ARE THE WILD WINDS SAYING?

What are the wild winds saying,
When spring scatters flowers on the lea,—
When lambs on the hillside are playing,
And birds carol forth from the tree?

They tell us that winter and sadness
Have passed with their gloomy array—
That new life fills the land with its gladness,
And grove, hill and meadow are gay.

They tell us that spring is preparing
A many-hued beauteous array,
That summer will don for her wearing
When her handmaiden passes away.

What are the wild winds sighing,
When summer her beauties unfold,—
When hill, vale, and forest are lying
In their blending of purple and gold?

They sigh that it is not abiding,—
That this beauty will soon fade away,
That summer still onward is gliding
To the sereness of autumn decay.

They sigh that the freshness we cherish,
Like the verdure that crowns summer's queen,
By the law of our being must perish,—
As the sere leaf succeeds to the green.

What are the wild winds signing,
When autumn disenantles the year,—
When the garb of the summer is lying,
All its beauty evanished and sere?

They tell us that time flies unheeding
The changes it brings in its flight,
That autumn still onward is speeding
To the season of darkness and blight,—

That winter comes breathing its sadness
O'er the scenes that so lately were gay,—
That the season of sunshine and gladness
Has passed, and the year rolls away.

What are the wild winds sighing
When the winter falls darkling and drear—
When the land in its white shroud is lying,
And the trees like dim spectres appear?

They sigh that the seasons are fleeting
As the leaflets that fall from the tree—
That the years and the cycles completing
Are engulfed in eternity's sea.

They tell us that time, swiftly striding,
Wafts on to old age and decay—
That our lives, like the seasons, are gliding
To life's winter—then passing away.

O.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Pin Badges. These medals and badges are finished in a style superior to anything yet offered to the public, and are furnished to the trade and peddlers at prices that will allow from three to five hundred per cent. profit. Sample medal in either yellow or white metal 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter 139 Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. au29d

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Coatings, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30 2m

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY!!
Capital.....$150,000
3000 SHARES AT $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
WM. BAGALEY, CHAS. W. RICKETSON,
JOHN WATT, WM. PHILLIPS,
JOSHUA RHODES.
THIS COMPANY HOLDS THE FEE SIMPLE of 1667 acres of best quality Coal Land, situate on the Monongahela river. The cost of said land at $115 per acre amounts to $192,705. The remaining $97,295 of the capital stock will be used in building a short railroad, erecting Coal Tipples and other necessary improvements, to develope the mineral of the Company. The distance from the river bank to the coal already opened is fifty feet. At a low stage of the river there are twenty feet water at the Companies Coal Mines.
From these facts the Trustees and Directors have no doubt that with proper energy the Stock of the Company can very soon be made highly remunerative. Thirty per cent. on subscriptions will be called in, payable on or before the 14th of September, 1864; balance of installments will be made by and by the Trustees and Directors, and as the Company require.
Books of Subscription are opened at the following places:
Wm. Bagaley's, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Miller & Rickerson's, Nos. 281 and 283 Libert street.
Joshua Rhoden & Co.'s, Duquesne Way, near Irwin street.
Peoples Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
PITTSBURGH, August 26th, 1864. au31s4wd

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens five and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring by judgment.
Bids bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:
We ——, of the county of ——, State of —— do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be inclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."
The bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.
au29-6t

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Gen. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Chancellor Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorsey Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leuthart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. sel-3w

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au28-12t JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1866, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 30th inst., after the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au31-4t THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
ONE ENGINE AND BOILER,
9 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with large fly wheel, in complete running order. 2 Boilers, 30 inches in diameter, 16 feet long.
For further particulars inquire at
M'CLELLAND & MUELHOLLAND,
au24-tf cor. Pa. avenue and Boyd street.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE.—
English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, 1837 and 1839 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will be re-opened on
TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864.
Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 20th, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au18-2m Principal.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Cornell's Readers and Spellers.
Goddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Prime's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
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School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
au30 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

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13 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
20 " P. R. "
75 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Java "
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
500 boxes 4's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
20 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
20 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. M. GILLILAND & CO.,
au30 Nos. 125 and 127 Second street.

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DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.
Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, stand up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.
Gum on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

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(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

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ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
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AGENCY: No. 121 WATER STREET,
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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
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ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
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WAREHOUSE: Nos. 126 Water and 158 First streets,
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Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES se22

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BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
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JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
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Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

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MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
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WAMELINK & BARE,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made, including Smith's American and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done on the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. Je24

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se9-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

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PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. feb1y

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E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
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oct28:1y PITTSBURGH.

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UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
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The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se24-1y

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au18-1y

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200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
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No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
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300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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ja12

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Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
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WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
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Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

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Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy3-1y

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DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME,
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
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No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH.

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVAIA, will meet at ten o'clock this morning, (Monday) Aug. 29th, to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments. The Board will be in session every day this week, at Lafayette Hall, Wood street. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
au29-6t Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au8 No. 51 Market street.

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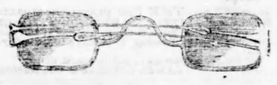
TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OPTICIANS.


RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug2

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The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
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(One Square above the Bridge)
Prices Low. Terms Cash. BIRMINGHAM, PA. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
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SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
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Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
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Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

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DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au2-1y

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MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
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HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

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LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
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Office and Warerooms corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jun6-1y

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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Planed Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se3:1y

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Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 140 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh30-

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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar works.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
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Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
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W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
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CORNWELL & KERR,
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Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
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PLUMBERS,
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Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY E. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 5
Par Val				
50 Exchange	—	—	72¼	" 5
50 Citizens	—	—	65	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	" 4
50 Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	—	67	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50 M. & M.	—	—	60	" 5
100 First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100 Second National	110	—	—	
100 Third National	—	—	116	
100 Fourth National	110	—	—	
100 First National, Ally.	—	—	110	$3.00
100 Manchester Saving	—	—	99¾	99¾ 3 per ct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	—	61	June $4.00
25 Western	—	—	33½	May 2.50
25 Monongahela	34	—	22	3.00
50 Eureka	50	—	50½	4.00
50 Pittsburgh	34	—	34¾	4.00
25 Allegheny	—	—	27	3.00
25 People's	23	—	25¾	4.00
50 Penna	52¾	—	—	
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela	—	—	28½	5 per ct.
25 St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 per ct.
50 Hand Street	—	—	50	5 per ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25 Birmingham	—	—	34½	$1 50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
50 Penna. Central	—	—	74½	
100 Fort Wayne	—	—	101½	
100 Cleveland	—	—	119¾	
50 Connellsville	—	—	12¾	
50 do (interest)	11¾	17	—	
50 Steubenville	—	—	12¾	
50 Chartiers	—	—	5	
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
34 Birmingham	—	—	41¾	
50 Citizens	—	—	95	
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88¼	$2 50
25 Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00 5 per ct.
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	12 ½ ct.
10 North American	—	9	7¾	
10 Dalzell	—	—	12¾	1 ½ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	—	—	14	2 ½ ct.
50 Columbia	—	—	100	4 ½ ct.
5 Iron City	—	—	—	
2 Horse Neck	—	—	8	
5 Stella	—	—	8½	2¾
5 Fedral	—	—	3¾	
20 Acme	—	—	15	
5 Whitney Creek	—	—	3¾	
5 Fagelie	—	—	2¾	
5 Story	—	—	—	2½
5 Farr's & Blood farm	—	—	—	5½
10 Olmstead	—	—	4¾	
10 Rynd farm	—	—	10	
10 Phenix	—	—	8	
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11¾	
50 Mongahela Navigat'n	—	—	82	$2 50
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	
do Scrip 6's	—	—	88	
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	
do 5's	—	—	97	
Allegheny City 6's	—	—	103	
do 4's	—	—	70	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	
do 2d mortg	—	—	100	

SATURDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

With the exception of some sales of Allegheny County Fives at 82, we hear of no movement in any of our regular local securities or stocks. The bonds of Allegheny county are now esteemed a desirable investment, and are frequently being inquired for. In comparison with State Fives, selling at 100, or Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Sixes at 120, they are certainly very low.

—Oil Stocks were more inquired for today, but prices are low. Dalzell was sold at 12¾. At Philadelphia it rated from 11¾@12. The *Press* says oil stocks are on the decline, and closes an article with the following remarks which are applicable to this market: "Most of those purchased during the late excitement was on account of speculation, and therefore are suffering disastrously now in the fear of a still greater crash in prices. The high quotation of some of the oil stocks are justified by the dividends they declare and the prospective value of the oil lands. Others, however, have o value at all, and it would be well to exercise careful scrutiny before touching them. Companies doing a good and profitable business are not anxious to see their stock quoted at the stock board at all."

The following were the closing prices of the leading Oil stocks in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon.

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Oil Creek	5	6	Butler Coal	—	20
Maple Shade Oil	16½	17	Keystone Zinc	2¾	—
Mechintock Oil	6¾	6¾	Dennmora Oil	13½	14
Penna Pet. Co	—	—	Dalzell Oil	—	—
Perry Oil	6¾	6¾	Mellhenny Oil	—	1¾
Mineral Oil	1¾	1¾	Tobacco	—	—
Keystone Oil	17¾	17¾	Olmstead	2¾	3
Venango Oil	15	15	Noble & Del	15	16
Union Oil	3¾	3¾	Excelsior Oil	—	—
Seneca Oil	14¾	15¼	Egbert Oil	3¾	3¾
Organic Oil	11	11¼	Story Farm	2¾	3
Howe's Gladdy Oil	14	14¼	Iron City	4¾	4¾
Irvin Oil	5¾	6¼	Hoge Island	1¾	2
Pope Farm Oil	11	11¾	Curtis	3¾	4¼
Beacon Oil	2¾	2¾	Franklin Oil	1¾	2
Hibbard	2¾	2¾			

—The *Ledger* of Tuesday says: "Oil stocks again sold largely, and, all things considered, prices were well sustained. Some twenty thousand shares in all sold. Egbert was the firmest on the list, and McClintock, at the close sold at an advance on the sales made during the day. The Story Farm Oil Company yesterday announced a monthly dividend of 2½ per cent. The transfer books close on the 10th instant and open on the 15th. The property of the Company includes parts of the farms of Rynd, Hood, Farr, Story, Egbert and Washington and McClintock, included among the best and most productive properties in the oil region. An officer of the Company informs us that the proceeds from the last month's sale of oil is $25,000, and that all the indications favor a further increase as the work of development goes on. The par of the shares is five dollars. The stock carries the dividend just announced us to the closing of the books.

—The New York Evening *Post* of Saturday, says: "The fall of Atlanta has imparted a gratifying activity to the national securities, while the price of gold has, of course, fallen considerably. Late yesterday afternoon large sales took place at 244, and this morning heavy purchases were effected at 237. The brightening prospects of peace have the effect of depressing the inordinate prices of many stocks and other speculative and worthless securities. The loan market is less active than was anticipated. The rate is 7 per cent., and the supply of capital seeking investment is ample. In commercial paper there are no changes of importance. The stock market opened with more animation than had been developed in the street. The feeling was not, however, sustained, and the bears are still in the ascendant."

—Much complaint is made by the wholesale merchants of New York, that the autumn trade, which is not so large as was expected by prudent men. High prices are rapidly checking consumption, and people buy from hand to mouth. Wages are not up in proportion to the advance in articles of general consumption, nor will the staple products of the farmer give them so much in quantity of imports or manufactured goods as in former years. It is these facts which begin to tell upon the autumn trade. They show that the people are commencing to economize, and getting their affairs in order, not only to meet the present emergency, but by way of preparation, for the future. It is no time to get into debt.

—The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th of July, when Mr. Fessenden took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,887,840	$73,425,140
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,654
July 19	1,798,249,261	74,758,047
July 26	1,802,227,661	75,060,047
Aug. 2	1,807,492,470	76,015,876
Aug. 9	1,812,040,850	74,871,589
Aug. 16	1,817,818,940	76,006,579
Aug. 23	1,859,279,574	75,500,039
Aug. 30	1,873,806,291	77,447,12

Incr'se 56 days.....$80,498,191 $4,021,882
Average daily increase of Principal, $1,439,932
Average rate of interest per annum, 4.17 per cent.

—The currency of the new national banks amounts to $14,427,250, and the increase during month of August was $7,950,000. As the currency of the State banks is estimated at about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, the entire mass of currency of the loyal States reaches almost to eight hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

—The deposits of gold at the United States Mint for the month of August, from all sources, are stated to be $550,411 of gold and $1,481 25 of bullion; and silver, $146,893 15. The gold coinage, coined almost entirely to double eagles, was $1,585,000; the silver coinage, mostly half dollars, dimes and half dimes, was $20,253 30. There were coined during the month four millions and forty thousand cent pieces, and three millions one hundred and thirty thousand two cent pieces, together of the value of $105,800. This increase coinage of cents says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been going on monthly at about the rate of the last month for more than two years, and yet they are so scarce in circulation as to render the change for a five cent bill, note a great difficulty.

At Boston on Friday copper stocks were heavy. Central closed at 60, Columbian at 9, Franklin at 59, Hancock at 41, Huron at 20@25, Minnesota at 34, Pewabic at 70, Pittsburgh at 84, Quincy at 65, Superior at 7.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

SEPTEMBER 3d.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were 20 hhds and 40 boxes, as follows, viz.: 11 hhds Mason County Leaf and Lugs; 1 at $8 75; 2 at $9 50; 3 at $10 50; 1 at $16; 1 at $17; 2 at $20 25; 1 at $26 50; 0 hhds Kentucky Leaf; 40 boxes $5 75@$9 40 Lugs & Kentucky and Virginia Leaf and Lugs at prices ranging from $6 75 to $32 75. Receipts small.

Bids at Cincinnati.

The bids made to the Commissary covered 700,000 lbs clear ribsides at 24 85 to 25c; 400,000 lbs shoulders at 21 to 22c; 300,000 clear sides at 26@26c; 800 bbls mess pork at $46 to $47 50; 500 barrels plain hams at 24c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

Business during the past week was dull. The sales made were few and far between. The weather was changeable, but on the whole it was pleasant. Our rivers are down to low water stage only. The lightest draught boats can navigate with certainty. The steamer Julia left for Zanesville with all the freight she could manage on the water, and a large number of passengers. The G. McCl. Porter left for Cincinnati light. The Highlander, for the same ports, had a light trip. The Clara Dunning had all she wanted on the water. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The market was dull and price were lower. Sales of 2.0 barrels in lots at $1 75@2 50.

PEACHES—The receipts were large and so were the sales. Some 600 boxes were disposed of at $2 50@3 50.

HAY—As usual on Saturday the receipts fell off. Prices, however, were unchanged. Sales of 10 loads at the scales at $36@42 per ton.

GRAIN.—The market during the week was not very active. The sales made being principally of a local character. The demand for certain descriptions was fair whilst others were neglected. Wheat held its own; all good parcels offered found ready purchasers at the highest named figures—Red, 400 bushels at $2 05, and $350 bushels White at $2 12 ₱ bushel. Corn was steady and firm; buyers are waiting for a decline; holders do not effect to see it in that light—sales of 850 bushels shelled $1 50 at the depot; sales of 200 bushels at store $1 60 per bushel. Oats were heavy at 100 first hand; they were offered freely at those figures. Barley—we heard of no transactions.

SEEDS—The market was steady but not very active. Small sales of Timothy $6 25@6 50. Flax was held at $3 00@3 25 per bushel.

LARD—The demand has improved. We note sales of 12 tierces, No. 1 at 24@24½.

CHEESE—The market has exhibited no change for some time past. Sales of 90 boxes W. R. at 21@22½c.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The supply in first hands is daily growing less. The late advance did not seem to check operations. There was a regular business transacted at previous prices.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. Holders are asking an advance. Sales of 10 bbls. at 17 @18c.

GROCERIES—The market was not active, the present high prices making buyers cautious.—The sales were only for local purposes, and we omit them. The prices were the same as previously noted.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, September 5th 1864.

Business was not active. The demand was limited. Buyers are looking for a larger concession. This holders are not inclined to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record. The past week was one of unusual excitement in more respects than one. The Gold market raised materially. This always affects the oil market, as European exchanges have more or less to do with oil. The Allegheny river to Oil City is again low. Freights to and from that port have again advanced. The sales on Saturday were larger than any day during the week. Crude closed at about one cent per gallon decline. The stock in the market is not large, but is on the increase. The receipts were small—not exceeding six hundred barrels.

REFINED OILS—Have been neglected for some time past, and holders take matters easy. They have an abiding faith that prices will soon be in their favor. One thing is certain—they are not pressing the stock on the market. The present week we expect to see the market more settled.

CRUDE OIL—The market opened with a fair local demand. Holders submitted to a decline of one cent per gallon. We note sales as follows: 500 bbls at 38c, packages returned; 500 bbls at 36c; also, sales of 500 bbls at 37c on four months' credit. These sales were equal to 42c, package included.

BENZOLE—Was more fancied. Sales of 150 bbls deodorized at 35c; also, 50 bbls do at 37c, 2 per cent off.

REFINED OILS—The market was dull and unsettled. We omit quotations, as it would be impossible to give them correctly.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro., 400 bbls.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockart & F, 592 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Rhodes, 185 bgs flour; Arthurs, Miller & Co., 230 sks wheat; Hitchcock & M'C., 165 bgs oats; A J Cassab, 23 pkgs Machy; Sampson & Knox, 100 bbls Flour; B A Fahnestock & Co., 20 bbls Lard Oil.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O. & B., 2 cars iron: C. N. Hoffstott, 8 bbls leather; Kipp L. & Co., 60 bbls salt; W. P. Heck & Co., 80 bbls salt; J. Schwalm, 35 sacks oats.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Bryce, R & Co, 7 bbls potash; J A Mazurie, 46 bndles tobacco; 1 keg do; 2 bbls do; Wallace, 4.7 bags of oats; Hitchcock & McCreary, 1 car corn; Beckham & Long, 1 car cider mills; J S Liggett & Co, 128 bags wheat; J Gemwish, 1 car barley; Grady & Gray, 2 cars metal; J Benay, jr, & Co, 166 barrels; Bollman, G & Co, car bricks; W. Wonstock, 1 car hoops; G. S. Haven & Co, 1 car flour; J. M. Miller & Co, 170 bags barley, 1 bbl cider; A. H. Childs, 13 bales tow; F. Van Gorder, 22 boxes cheese; J. Wood, 2 bbls eggs; McIlvane & Co, 6 bbls apples; P. Van Gorder, do do; Seymour & Co., 10 bbls flour; Silomaker & Long, 47 bags feed; D. Wallace, 50 bbls: H. Wines, 340 bags corn.

Oil City Petroleum Market.

September 1.

[From the Register]

The market is quiet with a prospect of a decline based on Eastern reports. Owing to a steady rain the amount of oil coming down is not so much to check operations. There was a regular business transacted at previous prices.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. Holders are asking an advance. Sales of 10 bbls. at 17 @18c.

GROCERIES—The market was not active, the present high prices making buyers cautious.—The sales were only for local purposes, and we omit them. The prices were the same as previously noted.

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OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, September 5th 1864.

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Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

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Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O. & B., 2 cars iron: C. N. Hoffstott, 8 bbls leather; Kipp L. & Co., 60 bbls salt; W. P. Heck & Co., 80 bbls salt; J. Schwalm, 35 sacks oats.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Bryce, R & Co, 7 bbls potash; J A Mazurie, 46 bndles tobacco; 1 keg do; 2 bbls do; Wallace, 4.7 bags of oats; Hitchcock & McCreary, 1 car corn; Beckham & Long, 1 car cider mills; J S Liggett & Co, 128 bags wheat; J Gemwish, 1 car barley; Grady & Gray, 2 cars metal; J Benay, jr, & Co, 166 barrels; Bollman, G & Co, car bricks; W. Wonstock, 1 car hoops; G. S. Haven & Co, 1 car flour; J. M. Miller & Co, 170 bags barley, 1 bbl cider; A. H. Childs, 13 bales tow; F. Van Gorder, 22 boxes cheese; J. Wood, 2 bbls eggs; McIlvane & Co, 6 bbls apples; P. Van Gorder, do do; Seymour & Co., 10 bbls flour; Silomaker & Long, 47 bags feed; D. Wallace, 50 bbls: H. Wines, 340 bags corn.

Oil City Petroleum Market.

September 1.

[From the Register]

The market is quiet with a prospect of a decline based on Eastern reports. Owing to a steady rain the amount of oil coming down is not so much to check operations. There was a regular business transacted at previous prices.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. Holders are asking an advance. Sales of 10 bbls. at 17 @18c.

GROCERIES—The market was not active, the present high prices making buyers cautious.—The sales were only for local purposes, and we omit them. The prices were the same as previously noted.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

MONDAY, sept. 5, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅛ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1¼ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	10¾
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12¾
⅜ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	8¼	⅞ and 9-16 inch	9
1 to 2¾	8¾	⅞ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	½ inch	9½
⅞ to 4 inch	9¼	½ inch	9¾
⅞ ¾ and ⅞ inch	9¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅞ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅞ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1½ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	24 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7-8 in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
8d	10 13	1 inch	11 88
9d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	Tobacco.	9 88
Finishing.		6d	9 88
8d	10 63	Sprigs	9 63
9d	10 13	10d	9 38
10d	10 13		
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

The week's sales of pig iron are unusually light. The stoppage of mills for repairs, and annual settlements, in connection with increased demand of holders of pig iron, has caused buyers to purchase more sparingly than for several preceding weeks.

Stocks of iron being very much reduced; holders are very firm in their views of a further advance in prices.

Standard makes of Lake Superior coal smelted forge iron, may now be quoted at $75 to $75 per ton for 60 days time. Anthracite $70 to $75 for the different makes of forge, and $75 to $80 for Nos. I and 2 foundry.

In charcoal there have been sales of a few hundred tons at $80 per ton cash for Lake Superior forge. Also sales aggregating several hundred tons Hanging Rock at $80 per ton, cash.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

180 tons L. S. Coal Smelted mixed with native ore	$75 00 Cash.
250 tons L. S. Coal Smelted mixed with native ore	75 00 Cash.
100 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	73 00 Cash.
100 tons Cold Blast Charcoal, Allegheny River	75 00 4 mos.
110 tons Cold Blast, Gray Mill	75 00 Cash.
30 tons Anthracite, No. 1 Forge	77 00 Cash.
30 tons Anthracite Mottled and White	72 00 Cash.

SALES HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

150 tons Charcoal, Hanging Rock	$80 00 Cash.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

12 tons Juniata No. 1	$165 00 Cash.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The past month closes on a quiet market The dealers and jobbers and manufacturers has been much below the expectations of sellers to present writing. A few buyers from various parts of the country have been through the month and bought liberally, but purchasers are not visiting the market as largely as usual on the first of September. There is no important change in prices. The city makers are generally lightly stocked, and are steadily engaged in the usual winter work. Some of the jobbers have liberal stocks of home and eastern goods, but the easier money market enables them to maintain a perfect indifference in regard to sales. There is no disposition to sacrifice goods, and the better prices have yet reached their height. Arrivals from the west are numerous, and a large trade is confidently expected during the present month. We give below our usual monthly table of arrivals of eastern boots and shoes.

	Rail.	Water.	Total cases.
August, 1864	340	6,961	7,301
August, 1863	1,000	7,004	8,004
August, 1862	4,280	2,571	6,851
August, 1861	1,697	578	2,253
Since January 1	655	14,477	15,113
Same time last y'r			42,599
			18,377

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 3.

FLOUR—More active and 25c higher.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, active and higher, with sales this morning of 15,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at $2 03@2 04; 10,000 do fresh at $2 16; 5,000 bu do, seller's option all next week, at $2 10; 1,000 bu do buyer's option till Wednesday, at $2 10; 40,0 0 bu do, buyer's option all week, at $2 11; 1,000 bu do, buyer's option till Sept. 14, at $2 12½; 1,000 bu No. 2 spring in store at $2 00; sales on 'Change 38,700 bu No. 1 spring in store at $2 08@2 10; 5,000 bu do, buyer's option till the 15th, at $2 10½; 5,200 bu No. 2 spring in store at $2 00. The wheat market is unsettled this evening; sales of 10,000 bu No. 1 at $2 07½@2 08¾ on spot, and $2 10@2 11, buyer's option all month, closing firm at inside figures. Oats quiet, with sales of 7 bags at 68c. Corn, no sales and nominally unchanged. Barley and rye, nothing doing.

BUTTER—Steady, with sales of 2,000 lbs and 78 firkins at 40c.

APPLES—Arrivals from New York State have commenced, and prices tend downwards at $5@$6 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.

Money rather more easy at 7 ₱ cent. Sterling irregular and unsettled at 108¾. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 240, declining to 237½, advancing to 242¾, declining to 241¼, advancing to 243¾, declining to 240, and closing at 241. Total Exports of Specie to-day, $166,631. Government Stocks firmer; U. S. 7 3-10 Coupons, 107½@107¾; 5 20 Coupons, 110@110¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

COTTON—Dull, unsettled and 5c lower at $1 80 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and 25@50c lower at $10 25@10 65 for extra state, and $11 50@11 80 for extra R. H O., and $10 35@12 25 for trade brands; closing dull and no buyers, at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Western $1 80@1 81; closing dull at inside price.

WHEAT—Very dull and nominally 2@4c lower. Winter red western $2 35.

CORN—Dull and 2@3c lower at $1 60@1 62 for mixed Western, closing at inside price; $1 63 for one load very choice do.

OATS—Quiet and steady at 93½c.

SUGAR—Quiet at 12c for Muscavado.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; 50@52 for crude; 82@85c for refined in bond; 87@90c for refined free.

PORK—Opened quiet at lower prices at $34 for mess; $38 25@41 25 for new do; closing at $41 38@41 50 for prime and $33@40 for prime mess, chiefly at the latter price; 1,000 bbls new mess, for September, buyer's option at $42.

BEEF—Quiet and Heavy.

LARD—Opened heavy and closed firm at 22@24½c. Also 1,000 bbls for all Sept., at 24½@24¾.

BUTTER—Somewhat unsettled at 43@45 for Ohio, and 50@55 for State.

CHEESE—Quiet and more or less nominal at 20@23½c.

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING!
FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ELOUGH!
OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,
Eagles, Shields, Stars, and Flags,
Designate the Suits in the
AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S
UNION PLAYING CARDS.
COLONEL INSTEAD OF KING!
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UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box,
SOLD AT
JOHN W. PITTOCK'S
NEWS DEPOT.
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,
se3

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Emma Graham	Steele	Zanesville.
Bermuda	Sweeny	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Argos	Mulvine	Wheeling.

The river last evening at twilight.—There were but four feet water and rising slowly. During Sunday afternoon we had heavy rains. Appearances favor a rise in our rivers.

The fine light draught steamer Bermuda, Captain Sweeny is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg to-day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold on a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

THE fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

CINCINNATI.

The river is receding slowly. There is eight feet hence to Louisville, and six feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. There is five feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is five feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

There were no arrivals outside the daily packets. Capt. Shuman's new packet Wauanita, was due, and hourly expected last night. She leaves for St. Louis to-day on her first trip. The Pilgrim and Dunleith for Pittsburgh; Annie Laurie, for Kanawha river, and Jewess, for St. Louis, departed. She was full of freight and passengers.

The Mist, Captain Lew. Kates, leaves for Louisville to-day with a Government trip.

Captain Golding had his trim packet America towed to the wharf yesterday, and will commence prospecting for a trip early next week.

Captain Holloway has sold the commanding interest in the new Majestic, to Captain C. G. Pearce. He purchased the commanding interest in the Doane No. 2, a few days since.

Captain Dyas Power left for his home in New Richmond last night. His new, large and elegant Southern packet Fashion, being built by Litherbury, will be completed within six weeks. Mr. W. H. Cropper, formerly of the Indiana, will preside in the office of the Fashion.

The steamer Emma Graham will be found at the usual place on Monongahela will return to Zanesville at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river continues to fall, though slowly, with six feet six inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen three inches at the head of the falls, and nine inches at Portland. The weather was very pleasant all day, with the thermometer at 75 at noon.

On the falls there was four feet six inches yesterday on the pass, and the Baltimore, laden with hay, the Pioneer and Bertha from Pittsburgh, the Reserve, from Wheeling, and the large new steamer Niagara, from Cincinnati, all descended the falls.

The Niagara is Captain Dravo's new boat. She is of the largest size, with capacity for 1,400 tons, and brought to this port 500 horses for the Government, besides a large amount of pork and hard bread. She was drawing 3½ feet water, with her freight out, and descended the falls in safety.

The Niagara has a neat cabin, fitted up with state-room accommodations for 100 passengers. She was to have left Portland last evening for New Orleans on her first trip.

The Katie, a small craft, came in from Pittsburgh yesterday well laden with iron and nails. She is bound for Evansville.

Captain Dugan, the agent of the Pomeroy Coal Company in this city, has reduced the price of coal to steamboats to twenty-five cents per bushel, delivered on the boats.

The Peytona, the clipper packet, built at Cincinnati for Admiral Gibson, is expected down to-day in order to descend the falls on the prospect rise of water. She will be furnished at Portland.

Captain Ebert has purchased a new calliope for his new Memphis packet Robert Burns.

The Liberty No. 2 leaves for Louisville to-day with two barges laden with Government stores. Captain John Harris left for the Kanawha last night in command of the Annie Laurie, Captain Thayer being sick at home.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Barker, Hart & Cook have admitted Robert S. Semple and Thomas A. Cassilly, for many years clerks in their employ, to an interest in the business of the house. Messrs. Cassilly and Semple are well known in this city, and especially to our steamboat men, as young men of good business habits and ability, and are deserving the confidence of all with whom they come in contact. The firm name of Barker, Hart & Cook is contin